

# THE BIG BLUE UNION.

BY G. D. SWEARINGEN.

"Westward the course of Empire takes its Way."

VOLUME I, NUMBER XLVI.

MARYSVILLE, KANSAS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

## RAILROADS.

PLATTE COUNTY RAILWAY,  
Between Seneca, Atchison, and Winthrop and St. Joseph, 24 miles.

HANNAH AND ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY,  
Between St. Joseph and Hannah, 206 miles.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY R. R.  
Between Quincy and Chicago, 203 miles.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILWAY,  
Between Hudson and St. Louis, 168 miles.

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, & PITTSBURG R. R.  
Between St. Louis and Pittsburg, 629 miles.

PACIFIC RAILWAY (of Missouri),  
Between Kansas City and St. Louis, 223 miles.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY,  
Between St. Louis and Cincinnati, 230 miles.

LEWIS MIAMI AND COLUMBUS RAILWAY,  
Between Cincinnati and Columbus, 120 miles.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND DAYTON R. R.  
Between Cincinnati and Dayton, 60 miles.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILWAY,  
Between Cincinnati and Marietta, 121 miles.

QUINCY AND TOLEDO RAILWAY,  
Between Quincy, Fort Wayne, and Toledo, 423 miles.

NEW YORK, SPRINGFIELD, AND BOSTON R. R.  
Between New York and Boston, 245 miles.

NEW YORK, STONINGTON, & BOSTON R. R.  
Between Stonington and Boston, 111 miles.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILWAY,  
Between Boston and Portland, 111 miles.

Also connecting with this gauge route are the following first-class Railways:—

BALTIMORE AND LOWELL RAILWAY,

MAINE AND LAWRENCE RAILWAY,

BOSTON, CONCORD, & MONTREAL RAILWAY,

NORTHERN (N. H.) RAILWAY,

CONNECTICUT AND PASSUMQUICK RAILWAY,

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILWAY,

CHAMPAIGN (N. Y.) RAILWAY,

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

FREDERICK (MONT.) RAILWAY,

CHESAPEAKE (N. H.) RAILWAY,

ROSLAND & BURLINGTON (Vt.) RAILWAY,

SULLIVAN (N. H.) RAILWAY,

CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILWAY,

NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, & BOSTON RAILWAY,

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILWAY.

## PARTING.

The Beaver Hills grow blue and dim  
As the soft twilight disappears;  
I cannot raise my eyes to his,  
So heavily they droop with tears!  
I would that I had more of pride,  
Then I might hope to calmly part;  
But now, I fear, he'll surely note  
The hurried beatings of my heart!

His parting words are full of hope,  
The cheerful hope of meeting soon;  
I'll try to still my quickened pulse,  
And watch the rising of the moon!  
How fair the valley lies to-night!  
How blue the river and how still!  
I hie martial music faint and far  
Comes o'er the heights of Fallston Hill!

I know his soul is full of fire,  
His bosom panting for the fray;  
That on a heedless ear would fall  
My pleading words to bid him stay;  
And so—and so—I'll droop my head,  
And smother back the little sigh  
That rises to my trembling lips  
At the low-whispered word good-bye.

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

### Beginning of a New Volume.

The number for January, 1863, begins the fifth volume of the Atlantic Monthly. From the commencement, in 1857, The Atlantic has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments and it continues amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained. The staff of writers, regularly contributing to the Atlantic Monthly, embraces all the best known authors in American literature and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers, The Best Essays,

### The Best Stories

### THE BEST POEMS,

Which American talent can furnish.

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Specimen numbers sent gratis on application to the Publishers.

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### TICKNOR & FIELDS,

135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

STATE FINANCES.—Treasurer Spriggs has made a report to the Governor, from which it appears that the whole amount of State indebtedness on the first of January, exclusive of interest on \$36,501.43 of warrants, was \$194,095.53.

Mr. Spriggs says: I regret to say that the late Treasurer has made no report, and I regret to add that the books of the office were left by him in an unsatisfactory condition.

I am satisfied that the State has been defrauded, and largely defrauded, too, by its own officers, or by an attorney or agent created by those officers under an assumed authority of law.

The interest on the debt of the State, due July 1st, '62, and Jan. 1st, '63, was paid by Governor Carney.

The whole amount of debt due on July 1st, '63, is \$86,202.48. There is now due on the delinquent tax list of '61, \$35,771.88. The levy of '62 amounted to \$86,447.46.

TERRITORIAL DEBT.—Auditor Haigrove has submitted a report to the Legislature from which it appears that the amount of Territorial indebtedness at this date is

Warrants outstanding ..... \$61,779.56  
Probable interest on same (estimated) 10,000.00  
Territorial bonds due in 1868 ..... 5,000.00  
Probable interest due on same ..... 1,500.00  
Total ..... \$78,279.56

## WHAT THEN?

After the joys of earth,  
After its songs of mirth,  
After its hours of night,  
After its dreams so bright—  
What then?

Only an empty name,  
Only a weary frame,  
Only a conscious smart,  
Only an aching heart.

After this empty name,  
After this weary frame,  
After this conscious smart,  
After this aching heart—  
What then?

Only a sad farewell—  
To a world loved too well—  
Only a silent bed  
With the forgotten dead.

After this sad farewell  
To a world loved too well:  
After this silent bed  
With the forgotten dead—  
What then?

## HOPE.

We hope for life even in its latest hour,  
We hope for health when illness fast draws near,

We hope for freedom when in slavery's power,  
We hope for courage when assailed by fear.  
We hope for all the sweetest joys of life,  
When most afflicted with its deepest strife.

## STATE AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

Below will be found a correct list of the executive State officers and congressmen and also the names of the officers of this county:

Governor—Thomas Carney.  
Lieutenant Governor—Thos. A. Osborn.  
Secretary of State—W. W. H. Lawrence.

Auditor—Asa Haigrove.  
Treasurer—William Spriggs.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Isaac T. Goodnow.

Attorney General—Warren W. Guthrie.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—John H. Watson.

Associate Justices—Lawrence D. Bailey, Samuel A. Kingman.

U. S. Senators—James H. Lane, Samuel C. Pomeroy.

Representative—A. C. Wilder.

## SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge—Albert H. Horton.

Attorney—B. F. Babbitt.

## MARSHALL COUNTY OFFICERS.

Board of Commissioners—Peter Gift, (chairman) John Lane, Ephraim Lewis.

Probate Judge—J. D. Brumbaugh.

Sheriff—Geo. D. Swearingen.

Treasurer—A. E. Lovell.

Clerk—R. S. Newell.

Recorder—Chas. F. Keoster.

Assessor—Jacob Moabacker.

Surveyor—John P. Malone.

Coroner—Thomas McCoy.

Superintendent of Common Schools—T. H. Baker.

District Clerk—Alexander Campbell.

State Senator—(7th District) Thomas H. Baker.

Representative—(15th District) Jacob Weisbach.

We are glad to notice that George W. Childs, the Philadelphia publisher, is about to replace the American Almanac which has been so much missed, since 1861, with a new and valuable work to be known as the National Almanac, and which will contain a vast quantity of information respecting this country and the rest of the world, and so be continued yearly. It will be a hand-book of recognized value to every citizen of the United States.

## TERMS OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$8.

Four copies one year, \$7.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$15.

Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$30.

Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia Pa.

## "Conquering the Rebellion"

All, except open rebels and their sympathizers agree that we must "conquer the rebellion." Sometimes we are implored to "let the nigger question alone, till we have conquered the rebellion." To this policy, practically, some professed anti-slavery men seem inclined.

But who are the rebels, and what is the rebellion to be conquered?

The 33,000 rebels of Tennessee, according to Gov. Andy Johnson, are the 33,000 slaveholders of Tennessee. By the same rule, the 350,000 slaveholders of the United States, or more or less in number, are the rebels of the United States.

The rebellion is the slaveholders' rebellion—in the interest of slavery—for the one sole object of perpetuating slavery, of extending it over the whole country, and exalting the slaveholders to supremacy as "the ruling class" of the country.

How then, in the name of common sense, are the rebels and the rebellion to be conquered, without conquering the slaveholders and slavery?

Slavery is all that the rebels are fighting for, and if we are not fighting against slavery, we are neither fighting against the rebels nor against the rebellion.

So long as the rebels can maintain what they are fighting for, so long, of course, they are maintaining their ground, and we are doing nothing effectual against them.

Give them slavery, and you give them all they want. Giving them slavery is giving them supremacy, as "the ruling class"—and giving up yourselves to be their inferiors, as the "subject class"—as we have been, for half a century past.

"Reconstruction" with slavery, is being conquered by the rebels and by the rebellion. It is acknowledging the slaveholder to be our conqueror, our masters, from henceforth, forevermore.

Whenever you hear a man talking, flippantly, about "conquering the rebellion" and "letting the negro question alone" you may venture to institute the inquiry whether he is simply a simpleton, or a sympathizer with secession. One or the other he must of course be.

Every day is adding to the evidence that none but earnest anti-slavery men are earnest and trustworthy in their opposition to the rebellion, that pro-slavery men, whatever their professions may be, when put to the test, are forced to betray their lack of loyalty, their latent affinities with the rebels.

SEATING.—The skating, this season, is said to be superb almost everywhere, and of course accidents and incidents occasioned by the sport are numerous. But the funniest story is that told by the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, of a man in that place who was so enjoyed in the pastime that he forgot to get married, keeping his affianced waiting a long while at the clergyman's, and it was not till he had been called again and again that he could be reached and reminded of his engagement. "There!" said he, "I had forgotten all about that business, but I'll be there in a moment," and up he came to fulfill his promises!

THE COLDEST PLACE.—Since the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway through the White Mountain district, Franconia has found several rivals for its former reputation as the coldest place in New England. Island Pond, in Vermont, near the Canada line, a modern settlement that has been built up by the business of the railway, is now the place where the longest thermometers are needed. Lately, the mercury at Island Pond at sunrise stood at 34 degrees below zero!

SIZES OF NAILS.—Why are nails designated by the terms sixpenny, &c.? In Sheffield, England, they used to be sold in small quantities by the hundred; and the terms fourpenny, sixpenny, &c., referred to such nails as were sold at fourpence sixpence, &c., per hundred nails. The length of the nails of that day, that were so designated, was exactly the same with nails that are now known by those designations.

"This medicine," says Dr. Squills, "after having been taken for a few days, will produce the desired change."

"What?" exclaimed the thunder-struck patient, "you don't say so, doctor?"

"It is a fact, sir," said the doctor; "the science of medicine has now reached—"

"Well," said the patient, interrupting him, "it is wonderful. If you'd send postage stamps, doctor, I wouldn't have said anything; but the 'desired change,' doctor, is seems impossible."

## The Importance of One Mile.

By constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota river and the Red river of the north to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of seven hundred miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-a-wan river from the west. The Sas-katch-a-wan river is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, seven hundred miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only one hundred and fifty miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Fraser river, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some five thousand miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal. Probably in the world there cannot be found a spot across which the digging of so short a canal would effect a result so prodigious. And, what is almost equally remarkable, the ground between the two lakes is so low and so level that it is said the water flows in times of freshets from one to the other.

—Scientific American.

An ancient Lover's Complaint says:  
"I sighed and sobbed and cried, alas!  
For her that laughed and called me mad."  
Another more spirited lover wrote:  
"Shall I, wasting in despair,  
Dye because a woman's fair?  
Be shee fairer than the day,  
Or the flowry meads in May;  
If shee be not so to me,  
What care I how faire shee be!"

NEW SENATORS.—From Illinois, W. A. Richardson, Democrat. From Delaware, J. A. Bayard, Dem. From Pennsylvania, C. B. Buckalew, Dem. From New Jersey, J. Wall, Dem. From Maryland, Thos. Hicks, War Democrat. From Michigan, Z. Chandler, Republican. From Massachusetts, Chas. Sumner, Rep. From Minnesota, A. H. Ramsey, Rep. From Mo., L. M. Morrill, Rep. From Wisconsin, J. R. Doolittle, Republican. From Ohio, Ben. F. Wade, Republican.

The Cotton Growers Association of Douglas county is vigorously at work. Judge Miller has secured and distributed a considerable amount of seed and made arrangements for more. If the season is favorable Kansas will raise a respectable cotton crop next year.

Woman.—As a sweetheart, she teases and pleases us; as a wife, she caudles and comforts us; as a mother, she slaps and suckles us. What were man were he never thus teased, pleased, caudled, comforted, slapped nor suckled?

Professor Whitney, the State geologist of California, found among the Sierra Nevada, about 2,000 feet above the level of the ocean, an almost perfect jaw of a rhinoceros. Huge petrified oyster shells were also found among the mountains of the interior and at a great elevation.

SPIRITUAL "SHIPPLASTERS."—In Sagerties, N. Y., an enterprising tavern-keeper has just issued a series of spiritual "shipplasters"—nothing less than pint bottles filled with whiskey, and it is said they pass current among all his customers.

Pilot Knob, in Missouri, is a conical mound of a sugar-loaf shape, 550 feet in height, and covering 500 acres. According to an estimate, it contains no less than 220,000,000 tons of iron ore, having sixty-five per cent of pure metal in it.

The result of a general test-trial of a London fire brigade showed that the average time taken for turning out, equipping, lighting lamps, and starting with the escape, was one minute and eleven seconds.

The native copper of Lake Superior is dense, ductile and strong, as if it had been violently compressed when cold. It is very strong, but when melted it takes the same structure as all manufactured copper.

Collodion and castor-oil mixed together with resin and the carbonate of lime, make a cement of which medallions, knifehandles and combs may be manufactured.

It is said that eggs are now so scarce in Trenton, N. J., that the housewives use the white of their eyes instead of the "white of the egg" to clear their faces.

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